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## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2013

OUINGTON Water ASSOCIATION, INC -

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the system. customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill)
Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other Date(s) customers were informed: \_\_/ / \_\_/ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_/\_\_/ CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL \_\_\_\_\_ As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) he News Commercial Name of Newspaper: 7 Date Published: 2 Date Posted: / CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Time/(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to:

Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

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## 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report North Covington Water Association PWS#: 0160004 & 0160011

April 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation & Miocene Series Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Covington Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Butler at 601.517.1717. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the office located at 411 S. Main Street, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of

PWS #: 01	100004			TEST RE	BOLIS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2011*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runof from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste:
10. Barium	N	2011*	.012	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.36	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection	n By-P	roducts	3					
Chlorine	N	2013	1.4	1.3 – 1.5	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 01	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2011*	.016	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	.57	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-Pr	oducts						
Chlorine	N	2013 1	.4 1.	2 – 1.4	Mg/l	0 MDF		ater additive used to control icrobes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The North Covington Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, Analyn Arrington Goff, Publisher of THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol112	No	44	Dated	May	14,	2014
	No		Dated			
Vol	No		Dated			
Vol	No		Dated			
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TOTAL	\$	183.00			**	MGTON CO.

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water with, please, costant associations (in 1.4) (1777-279) warm our research to be informed about that years tilling. If you want to be immine, please altered any of our registring ethedular meetings. They are held on calculations to be informed about that years (if you want to be informed about that water tilling). If you want to be informed about that water tilling is you have to be informed about that was not considered in 1.5. Made Stores, Mr. Olive, Ma. 2011 9.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRQLQ) - The level of a disking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of

PWS #: 01	60004			TEST RE		MCLG I	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Contaminant	Violation	Collected	Delected Delected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG		
		***************************************		100				50.6
Inorganic	Contam	inants					-	
6. Arsenic	N	2011"	.0	No Range	pab		10	Erceion of natural deposits; runo from orcheros; runoff from glass and electronics production wash
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17 Less		12	30	No Renge	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use: legishing from soptic lanks,

P.WS #: 01	innit	di.		TEST RE	SULTS	= t1		* 1
Contentition	Veas	Golleco		Range NA	Unit Uniteration	McLa	ucı	Usely Source of Contamination
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17 Leed	N.	2029/1	v. 14	Q	topit	. 0	AL-15	Conteion of household comoin systems, entailed of natural deposits
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Publish one time: May 14, 2014

Disinfection By-Products